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GOVERNMENT DEMANDS ANSWER FROM USSR ON PLANE

PY301655 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2344 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (TELAM)--During a meeting held today at San Martin Palace, Ambassador Enrique Ros, foreign relations under secretary, told Viktor Rojnov, minister counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, that the Soviet Union must give a concrete answer to the similarly concrete request that has been formulated by our embassy.

Ros demanded an answer to the repeated request made by the Argentine Government, through its embassy in Moscow, regarding the Argentine aircraft that crashed in Soviet territory.

The information obtained in San Martin Palace indicates that the Argentine Government, in its request, wants to know where the plane crashed, the extent of the damage and what really happened to the Argentine crew.

The information adds that, contrary to what is expressed in the editorial of a foreign-language newspaper that is published in this capital, this has nothing to do with trade relations, or any other type of relations, with the Soviet Union.

Finally, it is indicated that it is just a question of wanting to know about actual events, and that the idea that the Foreign Ministry is reluctant to ask for an explanation, as the aforementioned editorial suggests, is totally erroneous.

ADMIRAL EMILIO MASSERA TO RUN FOR PRESIDENCY

PY301529 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1129 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (NA)--Adm Emilio Massera, former commander in chief of the navy, has revealed his intention of becoming the president of Argentina in order to "lead the republic toward the change that it urgently needs," according to statements he made to the magazine CAMBIO, a bimonthly which he inspires politically and which has now appeared on the streets again after having been closed by the government for 2 weeks.

"The military government finds itself a vacuum because it has no gravitational force," he said. "It has dropped the driving force that it believes to be its enemy and it has not yet bequeathed an effective reenforcement of democracy to that force."

Massera stated that access to the Presidency is "the necessary step to lead the republic to the change that it urgently needs," and it is his opinion that this, in the first place, consists "of erradicating from our way of life that rustic tendency of concerning ourselves with details without undertaking basic matters."

In the second place, in his opinion, we must "insert Argentina into the community of nations because they dictate universal history."

He admitted that he has a "calling for power" and he acknowledged that to assert this fact is dangerous in Argentina, because "it is a part of the repertoire of silly chasteness that frequently contaminates our way of thinking." He then answered affirmatively when asked whether he was going to achieve power.

It was pointed out to him that no member of the navy has ever been president and he was asked what type of repercussions would this cause in the army. He answered that the army is a "dynamic" institution and that "it changes with the times."

"I have no problems with the army," he asserted, "and I know that there are groups that do not like me; which is reasonable because during the past few years there have been people who have been trying to sow antagonism and this has born fruit, which is logical."

Regarding the 10-day arrest imposed on him by Adm Armando Lambruschini, the commander in chief of the navy, he said that he is a navy officer "and I do not discuss my disciplinary problems with the commander in chief of the navy. I just obey them."

When asked for his opinion of former Minister Martinez de Hoz and whether De Hoz was mistaken or whether he actually had a plan to change the country's structure, Massera said that he does not judge ideas, only results. "In this respect I am very much at my ease, because when I was a member of the military junta I was the first person to indicate the dangers that were hovering over the country and issue warnings," he indicated.

Finally, when he was asked whether he is a Peronist, he said that "it is historically provable" that he has not been a member of that movement, but he stressed that he refuses to let "Argentina be continuously managed with obsolete policies."

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER MEETS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Meets Commerce Minister

PY310026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1110 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (TELAM)--Carlos Garcia Martinez, minister of commerce and maritime interests, yesterday explained to his Japanese counterpart Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry, during their official meeting that the latest devaluations of the peso were the only alternative to maintaining an open Argentine economy.

Regarding the Argentine economic situation, Garcia Martinez said that a transformation has taken place in Argentine economic policies now that it has entered an open economy, a transition period which undoubtedly produced some imbalances. This situation determined, among other things, the need to implement monetary devaluations because the alternatives were either to impose an exchange control or a devaluation to maintain an open economy.

The Japanese minister emphasized his country's support for international free trade or an open economy. He said that currently the world is going through a process of stagflation (economic stagnation with inflation), a process that makes economists think of protectionist measures as an easier method to overcome the situation.

However, Tanaka added that free exchange and open economies are the correct ways to overcome this critical international situation, keeping in mind that this must be supported by the strengthening of private enterprise.

Regarding bilateral relations, the Japanese minister said that 1980 was an unusual year because the traditional purchase of Argentine sorghum was not made. Garcia Martinez responded that great efforts are being made to maintain the usual international markets stable keeping in mind that prices can inevitably affect supplies.

Meets President Viola

PY302052 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpt] President Roberto Viola met today with Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka, who is heading a delegation that is visiting Argentina in order to conclude economic agreements. Tanaka was accompanied by Japanese Ambassador to Argentina Keisuke Ochi.

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS SEA PROBLEM TO ANDEAN PACT

PY301738 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1821 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Government spokesmen have said that Bolivia promised to stimulate the reactivation of the Andean Pact and at the same time it indicated the objective of putting an end to Bolivia's landlocked situation must be included in the integration process.

The planning minister, Gen Oscar Larrain, asserted last night to the delegates of the Cartagena Accord Board, Pedro Carmona and Washington Herrera, that the solution to the subregional organization's problems demands that a solution be sought for the problems that stem from Bolivia's landlocked situation.

Carmone and Herrera, who today concluded their visit to La Paz, said that the talks with government officials had been positive for the progress of the pact, but they added that the problems that are affecting the organization continue to exist.

The delegates are visiting the five Andean Pact countries--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--to submit a report to each government in which the integration organization's current situation is analyzed and in which proposals are submitted for the reactivation of subregional cooperation.

Larrain pointed out that Bolivia's devotion to integration is clearly acknowledged, despite the fact that many times it is not evaluated within its true scope.

Carmona confirmed last night that Bolivia will send representatives to a meeting of the commission of the Cartagena Accord that will be held in September. He outlined the importance of this meeting, at which the calling of a meeting of the Andean foreign ministers in the near future will be studied.

The two delegates traveled to Lima today on the last leg of their trip throughout the Andean region.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA HAILS TIES WITH TAIWAN

PY301425 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Speaking at a dinner given last night at the presidential residence for Adm Song Chang-chi, chief of the armed forces joint staff of the Republic of China, President Luis Garcia Meza said that the ROC and Bolivia have strengthened their relations through a deep understanding based on their common ideals and their desire to promote cooperation despite the distance, the language and the challenges posed by history.

He added that important initiatives had resulted from their common objectives and that the ROC has made a valuable contribution to promoting Bolivian development, especially in the area of agriculture.

JAPANESE TRADE MINISTER, SARAIVA GUERREIRO MEET

PY310055 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jul 81 p 20

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro took advantage yesterday of the presence of Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka in Itamaraty to say that Brazil expects positive gestures from the Japanese Government to increasingly stimulate bilateral relations.

According to the minister, one of these gestures could be "a more significant participation (of Brazilian products) in the Japanese import market where we are interested in obtaining the benefits of the general system of preferences for all developing countries."

Tanaka arrived yesterday in Brasilia from Sao Paulo, and on his meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro, he also suggested beginning negotiations for signing a scientific and technological cooperation agreement between Brazil and Japan.

After almost 7 years of understandings and negotiations the Vale do Rio Doce Company (CVRD) and the Nipon Amazon Aluminum Company (NALCO) finally signed the final contract yesterday for the installation of the ALBRAS [Brazilian Aluminum Corporation, Inc] and ALUNORTE [Northern Aluminum Company Inc] alumina and aluminum projects in the state of Para. These will demand investments of approximately $2.5 billion.

The contract between NALCO (a "pool" of Japanese companies, including the Japanese Government itself, which holds 40 percent of the shares) and the CVRD was signed yesterday in the office of Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, in the presence of Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka.

According to a CVRD technician, the contract signed with NALCO "is a document of acceptance, by the Japanese partner, of the new conditions of the project's installations cost."

At the meeting held yesterday with Brazilian Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna, the Japanese minister stated that the participation of Japanese capital in the Carajas project has not yet been decided, although he made it clear that the Japanese participation is feasible because Brazil has cheap raw materials and manpower.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES

PY231603 Paris AFP in Spanish 0439 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Jul (AFP)--Today French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert arrived in Rio de Janeiro from New York.

Tomorrow, Thursday, before leaving for Brasilia at 1400 (1700 GMT), Jobert will meet in Rio de Janeiro with Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

In Brasilia the French minister will meet with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena.

Before returning to Rio de Janeiro on Thursday Jobert will hold a news conference and will leave for Paris the following day.

BRASPETRO OPERATES IN PRC, OTHER COUNTRIES

PY300334 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Jul 81 p 12

[Text] Buenos Aires--BRASPETRO [Petrobras International, Inc.] is already operating in seven countries: Angola, Algeria, Libya, Guatemala, Iraq, the PRC and Trinidad and Tobago. Of these, it has discovered petroleum in four: Algeria, Libya, Iraq and Guatemala, and is regularly producing in Algeria and in Angola, while in the latter it is participating in a block led by Texaco.

In Guatemala, BRASPETRO is participating with a consortium with HISPANOIL (Spanish) and ELF (French), each holding one-third of the shares. Petroleum was discovered here recently and production must begin in October with 2,500 barrels daily, rapidly increasing thereafter.

In Libya, BRASPETRO discovered petroleum deposits and is now preparing to begin normal production, although it still depends on the authorization of the local government.

In Iraq, since the government has taken over the (Manjoon) field, BRASPETRO is engaged in rendering technical assistance.

Works in the field have been suspended due to the war with Iran, because the fighting is taking place near (Manjoon), but the engineering projects are being prepared by BRASPETRO in Rio de Janeiro and in Baghdad.

In the PRC, BRASPETRO has just participated in a great seismological research program along the coast of the country, with more than 100,000 km. The area was divided into seven large blocks, led by the big international enterprises (ELF), British Petroleum, Chevron-Texaco, Phillips, Mobil, Exxon and AMOCO. However BRASPETRO participates in all these blocks as a partner. This opens the way for the Chinese Government to save an area for BRASPETRO when land is distributed.

In Trinidad and Tobago, BRASPETRO is rendering technical assistance to the local enterprise (the Trintoc), but it has already discovered a large reserve of natural gas.

NAVY WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN 'OCEAN VENTURE 81'

PY301148 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Brasilia, 29 Jul (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, stated today that the Brazilian Navy will not participate in the Ocean Venture 81 maneuvers. Pericas thus denied statements attributed to Lucio Lara, a member of the MPLA-Labor party (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

Lara's statements, made in Lisbon, termed the maneuvers a threat to Angola.

According to Pericas, the Brazilian Navy will only participate in the Unitas maneuvers that are carried out regularly within the framework of TIAR (Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty).

For Brazil there is no connection between the two maneuvers.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON DISPUTE WITH VENEZUELA

PA310135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 25 Jul (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said today that Colombia has no intention of applying pressure on Venezuela by proposing a new formula to resolve the dispute over their territorial waters. After admitting that Colombia is studying a "modus operandi" that will facilitate an agreement that will end the 15-year dispute, Lemos Simmonds affirmed that it has not yet been defined.

He continued to explain that Colombia hopes to resolve the differences at the earliest possible date and is therefore interested in looking for a mechanism that will help find a solution once and for all within a framework of friendship and brotherhood. He reiterated the position of President Julio Cesar Turbay that direct contact between the two governments has always ended in failure.

Lemos Simmonds pointed out that the new formula will seek an arrangement by means of a common agreement between Colombia and Venezuela and he opposed Venezuela's hardline position of not continuing negotiations. On this subject he referred to the statement made by his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano, who said that Venezuela is not interested in continuing with the talks because the conditions are not appropriate.

"I believe that it is premature to directly refuse a formula that has not yet been presented," Lemos Simmonds said. He later explained that "we want to be clear. The presentation of a new formula does not imply that Colombia is issuing a summons to Venezuela."

The Colombian foreign minister added: "There cannot be anything like a summons issued because Colombia and Venezuela are two nations united by many ties and they complement each other. For this reason we cannot proceed in this manner."

He also said that the Foreign Relations Advisory Commission held a secret meeting with President Julio Cesar Turbay on Thursday.

Next week Lemos Simmonds will meet with the Foreign Relations and Defense Commission of the Senate to inform it of the status of the dispute. The talks with Venezuela have been at a standstill since October 1980 following Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' refusal to sign the framework for an agreement which the two countries had drawn up during talks in Caraballeda.

"The formula that Colombia will present will be based on the good will of Colombia and the hope that this dispute will be resolved at the earliest possible date," Lemos Simmonds said.

He ended by saying that: "The solution must be equitable for Colombia as well as for Venezuela."

M-19 IN PUTUMAYO; PASTORA'S PRESENCE UNCONFIRMED

PA301615 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Pasto--Military reinforcements have been sent to Putumayo Intendencia due to the reappearance of 19 April Movement, M-19, guerrillas. This reappearance forced the authorities to extend the curfew in Puerto Asis, Villagarzon, Puerto Limon and Mocoa.

This station has learned that the guerrillas, who 48 hours ago tried to enter Villa Garzon, openly defied the army in a note sent to Pasto with a truck driver intercepted by rebels carrying very powerful modern weapons.

Although reports in the past 24 hours on the presence in the country of the Nicaraguan guerrilla leader Eden Pastora had been reinforced by reports from Caracas, the army has reported to this station that there is no proof whatsoever that permits verification. At any rate, the security forces are on the alert to face not only the M-19 but all the other rebel groups, the high military command said.

DEFENSE MINISTER: SUBVERSION 'GREATEST THREAT'

PA301504 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0814 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Bogota, 25 Jul (EFE)--Colombian Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has stated that subversion is the greatest threat that the country's democratic institutions have had to face. In his annual report to congress, the official admitted that in recent months, the "rebel" groups have intensified their activities and this has resulted in several clashes with regular army troops.

The minister accused several Caribbean and Central American nations--without naming them--of being interested in exporting and increasing subversion in Colombia to destabilize democracy.

Camacho Leyva stated: "Those countries have been militarily organized to carry out invasions in our territory." The minister said that the presence of guerrillas in border areas leads to the conclusion that they could either be waiting for support from abroad or trying to create problems with countries that traditionally have been friends of Colombia.

CP HEADQUARTERS TARGET OF TERRORIST BOMBS

PA300430 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Two medium-powered bombs exploded in the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee headquarters in Bogota. The explosion caused some damage, but no casualties. The Communist Party newspaper VOZ PROLETARIA is published in the party's Central Committee headquarters. VOZ PROLETARIA Editor in Chief Manuel Cepeda said that the explosion is the result of the anticommunist campaign implemented by the Colombian Government. Cepeda also revealed that important members of the party have recently been arrested.

ORGANIZATION MARKS CUBA'S 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL302103 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The likelihood of a bacteriological war against Cuba has been denounced at the main ceremony to conclude the festivities in Mexico City marking the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The Jose Marti Mexican-Cuban Institute organized the ceremony held at the Anthropological Museum to conclude the many activities carried out in Mexico to commemorate 26 July.

Writer and teacher (Adolfo Sanchez Vazquez) spoke of the date's significance and of the international conditions in which it is observed which are characterized by a new cold war generated by the U.S. Government. He said that a whole book could be written on the aggressions, infamies and extortions that the United States has carried out against Cuba in the past 2 decades.

It was noted at the ceremony that 26 July is not only important to Cuba but also to all Latin American peoples.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mexican economist (Alonso Aguilar) referred to the likelihood of a bacteriological war unleashed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against Cuba. He added that this new 26 July anniversary is commemorated at a time when grave dangers threaten the human race because the government of Ronald Reagan has become synonimous with the cold war.

The Mexican press gave extensive coverage to the speech delivered by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, on 26 July.

BORDER VIOLATION BY GUATEMALAN ARMY REPORTED

FL302116 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jul (NOTIMEX)--Three Mexican fishermen have complained to the pertinent authorities in Palenque, Chiapas State, that Guatemalan Army soldiers violated Mexico's sovereignty when they invaded Mexican territory and threatened Mexican fishermen and farmers with machineguns and rifles.

Intrusions by Guatemalan soldiers have been reported several times, mainly in the towns of Quetzalcoatl, Benemerito de las Americas and Playas de Natarimba. The chief of the 31st Military Zone, Gen Absalon Castellanos, arrived today to inspect the area and determine the measures to be applied.

Moveover, some 3,000 Guatemalans cross the border daily, creating additional problems of confrontation.

REPORTAGE ON EGYPTIAN MINISTER GHALI'S VISIT

Discusses Middle East Problems

PA261350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 Jul 81

[Text] The best way to attain peace in the Middle East is for the Arab nations to hold more talks and negotiations among themselves, Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, said. Ghali arrived in our country today from South America. The purpose of his visit is to strengthen relations between Panama and Egypt since both countries have interoceanic passageways important to the world. Ghali said he has a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Panamanian President Aristides Royo, but does not know its contents.

Meanwhile, Latin American news media have learned that Ghali is promoting the establishment of a multinational peace force for the Sinai Peninsula. This multinational force should be formed before 1982, when Israel must return occupied territories. The establishment of this force would have the support and approval of the United States. However, the proposal does not seem to have gained the approval of the countries to which it has been submitted.

With regard to why Egypt is not an OPEC member, Ghali said that his country does not have enough oil to belong to that organization and that the fact that it is not a member of OPEC should not be interpreted as part of Arab nations' strategy to isolate his country.

About the possibility of Egypt acting as mediator to obtain peace between Iran and Iraq, Ghali said that it was somewhat difficult because his country does not have diplomatic relations with either of the countries, but that nevertheless its objective is to attain peace in the Middle East. Ghali added that the war between Iran and Iraq has caused the problems confronting the Arab countries seeking to liberate Palestinian territory from Israel's control to be relegated to second place. In conclusion, Ghali said the best way to put an end to conflict in the Middle East is to have the countries in that region hold more negotiations and talks to find a solution to all their differences.

Meets With President Royo

PA280218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, today paid a courtesy call on Panamanian President Aristides Royo. He arrived in Panama on Saturday.

The Egyptian minister met with President Royo in the Yellow Room of the Palace of the Herons where they spoke on various subjects of world interest. He also delivered to President Royo a personal letter from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The main subject of the conversation centered on the Egyptian minister's explanation of the Egyptian position on the peace efforts in the Middle East. Butrus Ghali also told President Royo that he is visiting several Latin American countries to brief the chiefs of state on this position.

The Egyptian minister will stay in Panama until Wednesday. During his stay he will meet with high-ranking government officials and will visit several historic sites.

During the meeting, President Royo was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca; Panamanian Ambassador to Egypt Alfredo Arango; and Roberto Heurtematte, Panamanian member of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission.

With his visit to Panama Butrus Ghali began formal efforts to obtain Panamanian participation in the multinational peace force in the Sinai.

It is expected that a joint communique in this regard will be issued tomorrow.

Joint Communique Issued

PA301930 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jul 81 pp 1A, 8A

[Joint communique on official visit to Panama by Butrus Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, issued in Panama City on 29 July]

[Text] His Excellency Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, officially visited Panama accompanied by an official high-level delegation from 25 to 29 July 1981 at the invitation of Dr Jorge E. Illueca, minister of foreign relations of Panama.

During his visit in Panama, Minister Butrus Butrus Ghali was received in special audience by President Royo. During the visit, the Egyptian minister delivered a message, and friendly and cordial greetings, from His Excellency Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for the Panamanian president. The Egyptian president's invitation to President Royo to visit Egypt was reiterated.

President Aristides Royo thanked Minister Butrus Ghali and was pleased to accept the invitation, and the visit will take place at a suitable moment. The Panamanian president asked the Egyptian minister to convey his greetings to President as-Sadat.

Moved by the reciprocal feelings of friendship and cooperation that exist between Panama and Egypt, the two ministers studied matters of world and regional importance and paid special attention to the situation of the interoceanic canals that facilitate international sea communications, peace, security and economic development in the Middle East and Latin America.

The following officials participated in the Egyptian-Panamanian talks: For Panama--His Excellency Jorge E. Illueca, minister of foreign relations; His Excellency Jose Maria Cabrera, vice minister of foreign relations; His Excellency Professor Leonardo Kam, director general of the organizations, conferences and international treaties of the Foreign Relations Ministry; Professor Mario Arosemena, director of the Arrica and Middle East Department; Carmen Cecilia Chung, chief of the Middle East section of the Foreign Relations Ministry; Dr Armando Munoz, assistant to the minister of foreign relations. For the Arab Republic of Egypt--His Excellency Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Ambassador Samih Zayid, director of the Latin America Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; His Excellency Mahmud 'Abbas 'Abd al-Hadi). ambassador of Egypt to Panama; His Excellency Sa'd al-Faragi, minister plenipotentiary, director of the office of the minister [chief of cabinet]; adviser al-Sa'id Habashi, of the Egyptian Embassy in Panama; First Secretary Muhammad Kam'il 'Amr, of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Panama and Egypt, with territorial sovereignty over the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal, admit that because of their world importance, these two canals must function efficiently and without interruption as arteries of international economy and trade and as essential tools to promote progress and prosperity in the world.

The ministers said that both the Suez Canal, on the basis of the Constantinople agreement of 1888; and the Panama Canal, on the basis of the Panama Canal Neutrality treaty of 1977, are subject to a regime of neutrality agreed on by the states sovereign over those territories, which must be respected and supported by all the states of the world.

The ministers noted the importance their two countries attribute to their ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to the firm support that the two nations give to the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, a declaration approved by the UN General Assembly, and to effective application of the Tlaltelolco Treaty banning nuclear weapons from Latin America, a territory that must be completely free of arms.

Therefore, they cited the direct and indirect relationship that exists between these treaties and rules governing the neutrality of the canals and the advisability of establishing through the International Atomic Energy Agency measures that will guard against the potential danger of accidents and contamination from atomic-powered ships and that will provide insurance and adequate measures to ensure that proper compensation is available in such a contingency.

With regard to this, the ministers reaffirmed their governments' commitment to cooperate on the international level to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The two ministers state that the neutrality of the interoceanic canals does not prevent them from being under the jurisdiction and control of the state in whose territory they are located. Therefore, the two ministers emphasized the need for all nations to fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the states which facilitate international navigation with canals located in their territory; and to respect the sovereign and permanent right of each state over their natural resources.

The Panamanian minister expressed his country's recognition of Egypt's adherence to the protocol on the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal, saying that it was a noble gesture which shall contribute to the strengthening of the cordial friendship ties that exist between the two countries.

The Panamanian minister said that he was pleased by the invitation extended by the Egyptian foreign minister in the name of his government for a Panamanian technical commission to visit the Suez Canal authority and the Alexandria-Suez oil pipeline. This invitation was enthusiastically accepted since the establishment of friendly cooperation in interoceanic communications is considered to be of the utmost importance.

The Egyptian minister referred to the importance which the coherent, harmonious and effective enactment of the 1977 Panama Canal treaty (Torrijos-Carter Treaty) would have for the international peace as an excellent example of the just relationships between a superpower and a small nation.

The two ministers agreed that the problems caused by the 1979 Panama Canal law (Law No 96-70) issued by the U.S. Congress and the numerous disagreements caused by it must be promptly solved with the friendly participation of both sides in order to avoid unilateral decisions which could hamper the relationship between two friendly states which have within their power the peaceful means for the fair solution of their differences.

During their talks, the Panamanian and Egyptian foreign ministers agreed on the appropriateness of intensifying efforts to promote the relationships between Africa and Latin America in the fields of culture, trade, science, technology and economic and social development. The two ministers agreed on the importance of the cultural cooperation agreement signed between Panama and Egypt on 10 April 1981. This agreement opens up new perspectives to Panamanians and Egyptians and to the relationship between the two countries so that they might be able to exchange mutually beneficial knowledge.

In their talks, the two ministers discussed the topic of the "multinational force and observers" that will be established as a temporary alternative to the UN peacekeeping forces to be deployed on the border between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The Panamanian foreign minister said that his government hopes that the multinational force will be replaced in the near future by a UN peacekeeping force. He also expressed the hope that the creation of a multinational force may positively encourage the United Nations to reconsider its stand in this regard which is of the utmost importance to keep peace and security in the Middle East.

In referring to the Middle East situation in general, the Panamian foreign minister acknowledged the validity of the Egyptian efforts as part of a comprehensive process to find a just, overall and lasting peace in the area based on the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab occupied territories, the right of each state to live in peace within secured and recognized borders and the inalianable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their own state.

The foreign ministers reiterated that their countries have the responsibility to adopt, with the concurrence of the other member states, the adequate measures to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement, vigorously reaffirming its genuine position, which is separate from blocs and spheres of influence, and endorsing it as a worldwide factor, increasingly efficient, in its mission to prevent conflicts and confrontations typical of the policy of power, which must be banned from international relations.

Regarding this, the Panamanian minister recognized the prominent role of Egypt in this movement, not only as member state but as one of the four countries which laid its groundwork and proclaimed its philosophy and doctrine. Egypt, because of its nonaligned position, is carrying out its relevant duty and for this reason, according to Panama, its presence and continuous participation in the movement is essential to strengthen it.

The Egyptian minister recognized the important and constructive efforts made by Panama as an active member of the Nonaligned Movement and the coordination bureau, as evidenced in the New Delhi ministerial conference held in Feburary 1981 in which, 94 states, representing 2/3 of the world population, elected Panama as the spokesman of the Latin American countries.

The Panamanian and Egyptian minsiters expressed full agreement with the consensus reached by the UN Security Council on 11 November 1976, with the consent of all of its permanent members, during which it was decided that all steps taken by Israel to change the status of Jerusalem are null and void and must be left without effect.

The Panamanian minister noted the fact that, in accordance with the criteria of the Holy See and other Latin American states, his country does not recognize the annexation of Jerusalem and will insist on the internationalization of holy places.

The Panamanian minister endorsed the worthy proposal submitted by the Egyptian minister to the effect that Latin American and African specialists meet, probably in Egypt, to open a dialogue on matters of mutual interest to the two continents. The objective of this idea was defined as a long-term goal to make it possible to enhance mutual understanding and to expand the South-South dialogue, which may in turn assist the North-South dialogue.

Both foreign ministers agreed on the urgent need to eradicate colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid from Southern Africa and reasserted their complete support for Namibia's inalienable right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization as the sole and legitimate representative of Namibia. In view of this situation, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security, the two ministers decided to issue an appeal for enforcement, with support form the international community, of the Declaration of Panama proclaimed by the UN Council for Namibia on 5 June 1981 during a special plenary session held in this capital.

They expressed satisfaction over the successful results of the ministerial conference of the [group of] 77 in Caraballeda, Venezuela, on economic cooperation among developing countries and reasserted the commitment of their respective governments to grant full spport tothe palns of action and mechanisms adopted by that conference.

The ministers of Panama and Egypt concurred in attaching utmost priority to their role within the Group of 77, which is headed by Venezuela this year.

In their opinion, the Group of 77 is an invaluable tool for achieving more just economic relations and for achieving the goals of the developing countries in establishing a new international economic order. They agreed to intensify coordination and harmony among the Latin American, African and Asian groups in order to further strengthen the unity and effectiveness of the Group of 77 in promoting mutual interest.

The ministers voiced pleasure over the efforts being made by the governments of Central America and Panama to execute a plan to attract financial resources and foreign resources which are essential for the resolution of the serious economic problems hindering development of the countries on the Central American isthmus with due respect for the criteria set by those countries.

The ministers expressed their profound regret over the loss of lives, the painful bloodletting and damage to property in Lebanon and hoped for compliance with Security Council resolutions and the utilization of effective resources within the UN system to restore peace in that troubled nation and to avert a resumption of bombings of the civilian population, military action and terrorist activities and to ensure the political independence and territorial integrity of that country.

The two ministers expressed support for a policy aimed at rigorously preserving the right to self-determination, the principle of nonuse of or threat to use force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of controversies.

The two ministers expressed deep concern over the recent attack against a nuclear plant in Iraq, joining the worldwide condemnation of this action as reflected in the resolution of the UN Security Council.

The foreign ministers expressed concern over the regrettable situation created by the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq and decided to issue an appeal to the belligerent states to end this fractricidal war. They appealed for a negotiated settlement in harmony with the UN Charter.

The ministers reviewed the situation in Afghanistan, which they feel is a sad example of the arbitrary use of force in international relations. They therefore reasserted the need for a prompt solution of this problem in accordance with the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, with due respect for the political independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Afghan state without foreign meddling or intervention in its internal affairs.

The two ministers agreed that, as an imperative for the survival of human society, there is an unpostponable need to make progress toward overall and complete disarmament under effective international control and advocated the adoption of tangible and effective measures in regard to nuclear disarmament to enforce the commitments undertaken pursuant to the plan of action approved by consensus of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in 1978. In this respect, they agreed to join efforts toward a realization of preparations for holding a second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in 1982.

The Panamanian minister expressed recognition of the importance of the proposed summit meeting of the countries within the Nile basin to discuss the joint use of that river.

The chief of the Egyptian delegation, Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali expressed his gratitude for the atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal, affecting and generous hospitality shown to him and to his delegation during their stay in Panama and extended an invitation to Dr Jorge Illueca, minister of foreign relations of Panama, to visit Egypt. The Panamanian minister accepted the invitation and promised to make it effective in the near future.

[Dated] Panama, July 29, 1981.
[Signed] Jorge Illueca, minister of foreign relations of Panama
[Signed] Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER BORGE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA311245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] The interior minister, Revolutionary Commander Tomas Borge, left Thursday for Panama to discuss bilateral Nicaraguan-Panamanian affairs and the situation in the Central American region. Commander Borge will meet with the Panama National Guard chief, Gen Omar Torrijos; President Aristides Royo; and other leaders of this country, who have always identified with the peoples Sandinist revolution.

The Nicaraguan revolutionary leader said on arrival in Panama that the Sandinist government has always been interested in contributing to peace and stability in Central America. Regarding El Salvador, he said that Nicaragua maintains a policy of nonintervention.

BOMB EXPLODES IN FINANCE MINISTRY; NO INJURIES

PA 92138 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Jul 81 pp 1, A-10

[Text] A bomb has exploded on the fourth floor of the Finance and Treasury Building, damaging a restroom. No one was injured.

The incident occurred at 1115 yesterday morning in the fourth floor men's room of the Finance and Treasury Building. The General Auditing Department is on this floor.

Panic spread throughout the building immediately after the explosion. Firemen and national guardsmen appeared on the scene a short time later.

An investigation was started after the incident. So far it is not known who might have placed the bomb.

The Finance and Treasury Ministry is on the sixth floor.

The Finance and Treasury Ministry is on Peru Avenue between 35th and 36th Streets.

BELIZE

POLICE BREAK UP ANTI-INDEPENDENCE DEMONSTRATION

PA302348 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] In Belize, the local police broke up a meeting of opponents of Belize's independence. Disturbances then broke out, with rocks being thrown at the police and some stores being looted, witnesses quoted today in an AP dispatch reported.

It was reported that 11 people were arrested. The police had announced an emergency regulation banning public meetings shortly before the demonstration of 300 people opposed to the independence announced by Premier George Price on Sunday. The demonstrators believe that independence would be dangerous if it does not include a nonaggression treaty with Guatemala. There were no reports of people injured during the incidents.

The emergency regulation establishes fines of $600 and 1 year in jail for those who violate it. This was the second consecutive night of disturbances as a result of the internal opposition in Belize to the independence agreement the Price government reached with Great Britain.

COSTA RICA

OIJ DISCOVERS PLOT TO MURDER POLITICIANS

PA301540 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ) today disclosed a terrorist plan to assassinte Mario Echandi, former Costa Rican president and current National Movement [Movimiento Nacional] presidential candidate, which would have set off a crisis in Costa Rica that the extremist groups would take advantage of.

OIJ director Eduardo Guilar Bloise personally informed the press about this plan, discovered by OIJ agents at one of the safe houses of terrorists who carried out several attacks during the last few months.

The extremists confessed that their objective was to take advantage of the economic crisis that Costa Rica is undergoing and to transfer it to the political scene to create a popular movement that would undermine the social bases of the country.

According to documents exhibited by the OIJ director, the extremists wanted to take advantage of the deteriorating living conditions and other consequences of the current crisis, and to provoke disagreements among the democratic parties which they term bourgeois, with the intention of developing a popular extremist movement.

All this would come about according to a plan detailed in a document entitled "Facing the Inter-Bourgeois Crisis: Increasing Their Disagreements." The plan was to initially consist of carrying out "armed actions."

The authors believed that by satisfactorily carrying out these acts of violence, the blame would fall on one or the other "bourgeois" sectors, increasing and worsening their disagreements.

The plan to increase the disagreements between the democrati parties was aimed primarily at provoking a clash between the National Liberation Party [PLN] "the most developed party," and the group led by Mario Echandi, "which has the potential to become the second leading bourgeois force, which would make it capable of challenging the PLN for national political leadership, and which is trying to become the representative of a national consensus."

To try to achieve their objectives, the extremists had planned the following actions, to be carried out sequentially:

1. Taking advantage of the fact that several prominent former PLN members support Echandi, they would send them anonymous notes which would appear to come from the PLN, so as to deepen the existing disagreements between the two sectors.

2. Assassinating Mario Echandi, with the hope that this would lead to a crisis in his party.

3. Assassinating Gonzalo Facio, a former Costa Rican foreign minister during three PLN administrations, who is now an Echandi supporter.

4. Informing repressive bodies that some PLN militant assassinated Echandi.

5. Assassinating a PLN militant and accusing him of having assassinated Echandi.

6. Assassinating PLN presidential candidate Luis Alberto Monge late in the political campaign.

OIJ director Aguilar Bloise said that the extremists state in their documents that as a result of these actions, serious conflicts would arise among the sectors involved and that these conflicts would become increasingly acute.

The authorities have not reported the name of the extremist group or if it has ties with armed or political organizations.

In the documents seized by the police, the extremists also note that "the proposed actions are not the objective, but the beginning" of their work aimed at destroying the Costa Rican way of life. The masterminds of the plot had detailed information on prominent politicians, including Mario Echandi, Gonzalo Facio, Claudio Alpizar, Humberto Pacheco, Teodoro Quiros, Jaime Gutierrez, Walter Guilen, Luis Alberto Monge and several other PLN militants.

Aguilar Bloise characterized the plot as "diabolic and Machiavellian."

SANDINIST DEFECTORS SLAIN ON COSTA RICAN BORDER

PA291820 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Elias Rugama Mendoza, 17, and four other former Sandinists were machinegunned by Nicaraguan commandos last Wednesday and three of them were killed, the Costa Rican newspaper LA NACION reports today.

Modesto Rugama Mendoza, brother of Elias, told a correspondent at the border that the five former Sandinists were members of the San Carlos Commandos and left last Wednesday. When their absence was detected they were pursued by army troops, who caught up with them at Palo de Arco on the San Juan River, where they were machinegunned. The San Juan River is on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Two of them managed to escape, but it was not indicated where they are at this moment. Of the three killed, only the body of Elias Rugama was found, bound hand and foot and tied to a rock. The former Sandinist was buried in La Trocha, on the Costa Rican side of the border.

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS READS WAR BULLETIN FROM GUAZAPA ZONE

PA302005 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[War Bulletin issued by the Guazapa Zone of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] At 1520 on Sunday, 26 July, our combatant and engineering platoons in the area went to Aguacayo to carry out sabotage in the streets where the sewers are located.

The enemy detected our security forces 1 km from Suchitoto, mobilized a large number of forces and an armored vehicle, and opened heavy fire on our forces. We therefore withdrew from the site after the engineers completed 60 percent of their work and the obstacles.

The enemy panicked completely and we were able to confirm the number of their support weapons. There were no other armed activities in the area. The enemy has gathered a regular [as heard] number of troops, nine 105-mm cannons, three or four tanks and three armored vehicles in Suchitoto. We believe that the enemy is operating a regiment around our positions because of the number of cannons and armored vehicles.

On Tuesday, 28 July, the enemy set up a road block on Black Street, which goes from Suchitoto to Aguilares, setting up small detachments at the branch roads and waiting from early morning to begin their artillery attack. At 0730 the enemy began to advance with artillery, mainly near Suchitoto, where fighting with our defense forces is underway.

On Tuesday night, the enemy concentrated a regular number of troops near Guayabal, San Martin region, and jumped toward our positions in El Salitre last night. Heavy fighting has been going since last night. At this time, the enemy's progress in that direction has been halted, and our companeros are also stopping the enemy's advance toward our positions around San Francisco Farm, on the old road between Suchitoto and Aguilares. Battles of some intensity are being reported.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death we will win! If Vietnam won, El Salvador will win!

FMLN Actions Since February

PA301720 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Our armed people have waged important battles on Cerro Guazapa as part of our national liberation war. Today, we received from our companeros in Guazapa a full report on that zone and we want to read it to our people over this guerrilla frequency of Radio Venceremos.

Guazapa Zone Under Revolutionary Control

At the beginning of the general offensive our attacks were concentrated on the garrisons in Suchitoto, east of Guazapa, and in Aguilares in the west. The towns were occupied for a day, causing a considerable number of enemy casualties, while our forces withdrew almost intact. These attack maneuvers represented large scale actions in our zone. This was not followed up, because of problems we were having: For example, we had to do sappers' work and also consolidate the mobile military units and the people's power, we also started a literacy campaign, and we appointed the political delegates of our zone. We carried out a census of the population. We are also working on the solution of our problems and those of the civilian population.

The Genocidal Offensive, Another Failure of the Dictatorship

The enemy has started an offensive in the strategic territory around Cerro Guazapa in order to launch small attacks on the lowland zones, control highways and roads, as well as to evacuate the people and cut off any communication between our advance units and Cerro Guazapa.

In the last 3 days of February, the concentration of forces and means of the enemy was enough to have pushed all the forces off the hill, and attacks from two posts in the north penetrated through (Tres Ceibas), while in the south, the enemy tried to enter through El Salitre. The enemy began intensive bombing and artillery shelling of El Paisnal, Rosario Perico and Cinquera. In addition, they attacked Aguacayo and El Zapote during the first 5 days of March. The enemy had by then 1,200 men with the support of heavy artillery, armored vehicles and planes.

On 11 March, the genocidal individuals had to ask for reinforcements because of our heroic resistance. These reinforcements arrived from Sonsonate, increasing the number of armored vehicles. At that time we were carrying out a war of position and movement, with raids and attacks against the enemy's rearguard. On 12 March, the enemy had to increase their forces, but that didn't help them much.

On 21 March, the first group of enemy forces was relieved. These troops were on the verge of total demoralization because they had been fighting for 1 month and 11 days and the resistance had not permitted them to advance that much. In addition, the guerrillas had inflicted close to 125 casualties on them, which resulted in low morale.

On 29 March, the rest of the toops were relieved. They were completely demoralized.

On 30 March, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, forces in Guazapa analyzed the situation and decided to change tactics. We abandoned our war of position in the eastern region and began using our tactic of guerrilla warfare, because the bombing and artillery attacks had weakened our defense lines. The enemy was then able to enter Palo Grande and (El Roblar).

On 2 April, the enemy brought in more reinforcements, now totalling more than 1,800 troops from all war fronts. After this day, our forces did not present any fixed front and were able to evacuate the population. The enemy remained in the area for 2 days looting the properties of the peasants. After a 55-day offensive, the enemy withdrew from the area without having been able to destroy our active forces and with more than 200 casualties.

During May we reconditioned our forces and formed a mobile attack force to support defense forces in the area. Meanwhile, the enemy was trying to launch a new offensive on our lower ground in an attempt to sow and keep the fertile lands in that area and to try to improve the decadent economy. After failing to carry out this plan, they quickly withdrew their forces on 8 June.

Defeat of the Dictatorship, Consolidation of People's Power

Following the enemy's offensive, we have continued active resistance in the area and have been increasing our education as well as consolidating the people's power. This results in a new type of combat, which is active resistance incorporating harassment actions, ambushes and raids--for the time being. From the strategic point of view, we have decided to keep to a single objective and, based on this, we are preparing ourselves tactically and technically to deal the best blows and have greater effectiveness.

JOURNALISTS REQUEST END OF BAN ON RADIO NEWSCASTS

PA310028 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Jul 81 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] The Association of Journalists of El Salvador, APES, today, on the day of Salvadoran newsmen, asked the government to lift its ban on most radio newscasts.

PRIVATE SECTOR ANALYZES SITUATION, PROPOSES AID

PA300321 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Jul 81 pp 3, 24

[Article titled: "The Productive Sector Urges a de Jure System"]

[Text] During the symposium at the Sheraton Hotel on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 17 work groups of the national productive sector unanimously called for the return to a de jure system.

During those days, representatives of the industrial and commercial sectors, of tourism, construction, professionals, small enterprises, farming and livestock, economic, financial, publicity and other sectors analyzed the nation's present political and social situation to make recommendations and find solutions to the problems afflicting the Salvadoran people, the organizers of the symposium said.

Economic Recommendations

The economic sector considered it pertinent to classify their immediate, short-range and long-range recommendations. Among the first of these, they asked the government to stop its aggressive attitude toward private enterprise and its dogmatic and doctrinaire positions and to adopt a pragmatic attitude to the solution of the nation's problems. As a complement, the private sector should express more confidence.

It was said that all can be summarized in an appeal for an attitude that will strengthen unity and not division among the Salvadoran people. The private sector is ready to participate in this unity, as long as it is not manipulated to favor the ruling party to the detriment of the rest of the population, but for the sake of overcoming the present crisis--that is, pulling the nation out of its present situation and guiding it toward a democratic life and economic and social progress.

The seminar also called for directing policy toward advantageous use of the production capacity we already have, which does not mean launching the nation on an inflationary race with the indiscriminate issue of money, but rather the channeling of credit toward productive sectors.

Lastly it was requested that the capital market be made more operational, that agrarian reform bonds be issued and given the qualities that permit their use as a guarantee for loans linked to investment.

On the Long-Term

El Salvador should become a country oriented toward exporting goods and services. It must be opened to the international financial market. Tourism must continue to be developed. Closer bonds should be established with the Central American Common Market, seeking the free flow of capital, manpower and businessmen.

On the Short-Term

It is necessary, it was said, to plan for determined promotion of tourism and the implementation of everything that is necessary to create a legal and institutional infrastructure favorable to tourism.

Free trade and free production zones must be established to offer markets for the exportation of mercantile and other types of services to the international market.

The Financial Sector

So that the nation may be channeled toward a plan of economic recovery, it is necessary to define a monetary policy that will emphasize the following: recovery of net international reserves; recovery of the productive sector; and control of inflation. Credit policy must be defined, especially regarding the productive sector, drastically limiting the financing of the public sector.

In order to achieve this, the sector concerned agreed, it is necessary to eliminate the monetary board and restore the Central Reserve Bank's autonomy, but first reorganizing and reforming this institution, establishing a board of directors made up of capable, honest and politically independent persons. The same is recommended with the official finance institutions. At the same time, it is suggested that the directors of banks and other credit institutions exercise more efficient vigilance over these institutions.

It is also recommended that the nationalized and official banks participate with more determination in granting medium and long-term credit, giving preference to the small enterprise.

It was also recommended that all commercial banks and savings and loan institutions be made totally private, establishing limits on share holdings and making it easier for employees to voluntarily acquire shares in the institutions in which they work.

Trade Sector Recommendations

This sector especially recommended that the government adopt a clear and definite policy with regard to domestic and foreign trade, with the objective of achieving its effective and sustained development. With regard to prohibited import merchandise, it should be established whether such merchandise is needed to satisfy basic needs, such as medical needs or industrial protection.

Credit should be liberalized for the commerical sector in order to help it cover its need for working capital. This need has increased considerably because of the reduction of credit to foreign suppliers and because merchandise must be paid for up to 6 months in advance of sale.

Lastly, it is asked that in the future, more emphasis be put on direct rather than indirect fiscal legislation. The products that make up the family basket should be exempted from sales taxes. Free trade zones would create new sources of employment and take better advantage of all of our infrastructure such as ports, airports and roads.

Agricultural Sector

There were 12 recommendations by this work group. The main ones include: a serious and responsible evaluation, in conjunction with the public sector, of the results, effects and implications of the agrarian reform as well as its implementation law for the purpose of modifying those parts that have generated injustice, a lack of security and unrest.

The free transfer of nonintervened land in order to promote more business. Discontinuing the confiscation of properties until the above-mentioned evaluation and revision is conducted.

A law on cattle promotion is requested as well as the restoration of the system of free domestic and foreign marketing of coffee, maintaining a policy of constant sales abroad and their corresponding domestic purchases. The tax on coffee should be restructured on the basis of production costs.

CHURCH SAYS ALL PARTIES MUST BE IN ELECTIONS

PA302135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2234 GMT 26 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--During today's homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral, Father Amilcar Torruella said that the Salvadoran Church wants all political parties to participate in the upcoming elections regardless of their ideological trend.

Torruella, who spoke in place of Msgr Arturo Viera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of El Salvador, asked the government to keep a close watch over the legislative elections in 1982 and the presidential elections in 1983 "to prevent any fraud and dishonesty."

Rivera y Damas, successor of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the Catholic archbishop of El Salvador who was assassinated, visited the Santiago de Marias parish, 118 km east of here, today.

Father Torruella told the Salvadoran Christians to keep "man himself" more in mind than any party or selfish interest during the elections. He added that there is a group within the army that wants a "military solution" to the Salvadoran political crisis. Regarding this military group, the priest said: "But to reach their goal they are violating rights, ignoring justice, committing abuses and sometimes committing barbaric actions."

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

PA301945 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The Guatemalan Government tonight issued an official communique concerning the British intention of granting unilateral independence to the Guatemalan territory of Belize on 21 September. According to the communique, Guatemala will not recognize the new state and will continue using access to the ocean through Belize as in the past. The government said that prior to the unilateral attitude adopted by England, Guatemala activated negotiations with Great Britain in a new effort in the search for a peaceful solution to the controversy.

The communique also recalled the signing of the bases of understanding with Great Britain to guarantee Guatemala the use of the Ranguana and Zapotillo Cays. The government said that difficulties were encountered in reaching a full agreement by implementing the bases of understanding. Now efforts will be continued to find a solution by peaceful means, concluded the presidential public relations office communique.

Concerning the Belize problem, Deputy Rafael Stennemann, a member of the Revolutionary Party, said that the government could still adopt some alternatives after Great Britain grants unilateral independence to Belize.

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] I would say, while also continuing what you might call the purely legal or diplomatic stage of the negotiations to recover our territory, we could undertake some purely strategic ones to attract the sympathy and confidence of the Belizean people toward our authorities, toward the Guatemalan people. [end recording]

The Salvadoran Government has taken charge of Guatemala's interests in Great Britain, the Foreign Ministry reported. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Miguel Chavez Mena informed his colleague, Rafael Castillo Valdes that his government has agreed to a Guatemalan request to that effect. The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry issued specific instructions to charge d'affaires in London, (Gilberto Cabrales), to inform the British Government of the decision.

Consequently, the Salvadoran (Cabrales) will take charge of the interests of the Guatemalan Government and people who live in England and will take custody of the files of the Guatemalan mission in Britain. Guatemala and Britain have not had diplomatic relations since 1963.

Foreign Minister on TIAR

PA302233 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] So far, Guatemala has not considered invoking the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] in case of an armed conflict over Belize, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdes said. The TIAR is an agreement signed several years ago by the OAS members in Montevideo, Uruguay, to provide reciprocal assistance to any nation which has been attacked by another nation outside the continent.

International problems should be solved peacefully. Foreign Minister Castillo Valdes said that the position adopted by President Lucas Garcia's government at the beginning of its term in office has always emphasized that international problems should be solved peacefully, as provided by Article 33 of the UN Charter. Article 33 provides that member countries must make the necessary efforts to find solutions to any problem through dialogue and direct negotiations. Therefore, Guatemala reaffirms its determined peaceful position, the Guatemalan foreign minister said.

However, the Guatemalan foreign minister did not specifically say whether Guatemala would consider invoking the TIAR if it ever believed that it had been attacked.

Guatemala has never boycotted Central American foreign ministers' meetings, said Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez, and Guatemala has never opposed the holding of such meetings when they are properly prepared, he said. He was replying to reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, which say that Guatemala has recently been boycotting such conferences.

He added that Guatemala has, as part of the Central American spirit of our people, dedicated itself to fulfilling its obligations toward the Guatemalan people and the great Central American fatherland, taking part in high-level international meetings in Panama City, San Jose, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, Managua and other places.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA302235 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali arrived in Guatemala today on a 4-day visit. He is currently on a tour of Latin America. He will meet with President Lucas and other government officials.

ORPA BLAMES EGP FOR DISMANTLING REDOUBTS

PA302319 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Through anonymous phone calls, several members of the leadership of the self-styled Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, have directly blamed the People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, for dismantling the redoubts in this capital where the authorities have recovered many weapons, ammunition and equipment in general. It was also said that the EGP leaders were responsible for what happened to Commander Manolo [words indistinct]. The security forces obtained valuable information, especially regarding the location of the redoubts, 13 of which have been dismantled.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR ON BORDER INCIDENTS

PA310230 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Report on interview with Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, by Jose Daniel Izaguirre on 28 July; place not given--recorded]

[Text] After the official communique issued by the Honduran Government regarding the incursions of Sandinists into our national territory, we asked the Nicaraguan ambassador about this. He said:

[Begin Suarez Rivas recording] Well, Danilo, I must tell you that the press reports, with all due respect to the Honduran media, have greatly surprised me. Why? Because in the first place, I came into this country through Las Manos border post today and there was a [words indistinct] peace there. In the second place, I found here an official communique of the Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. I am not making any comments because I respect [words indistinct] the Honduran Government. However, unfortunately, there are certain statements in the last paragraph with which I don't agree. [Words indistinct].

The communique says: "Unless they are trying to distract the attention of the Nicaraguan people from the serious internal problems in which [words indistinct] the Honduran Government."

I want to state the following: The Nicaraguan Government has its problems just like all the other peoples and governments of the world have them and just as we, as persons, have them. The important thing is to know how to face them and to seek the right solution for them. Nicaragua, to the extent of its possibilities, is seeking solutions for its problems. However, the serious thing about this case is that statements such as this are somehow--with due respect to the writer of the Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic--a kind of intervention in the domestic affairs of another country.

[Question] What happens, Mr Ambassador, is that our government has proof and there is the evidence of certain soldiers who were wounded in the confrontation between Sandinists and Hondurans when our soldiers were attacked near El Tablado.

[Answer] With due respect, Danilo, a local paper once reported that individuals who oppose the reconstruction government had seized El Cuasaule. I went through El Cuasaule and that was not true. Therefore, I don't affirm or deny anything. I abide by the reports that I receive from my foreign ministry. If this was true, then pertinent investigations must be carried out. The media, which influence the opinion of large sectors of the public, must use the right tone in making this type of report. Our first duty, Danilo, as Hondurans, Nicaraguans and Central Americans, is to promote a peaceful coexistence among all the Central American people.

[Question] The various media have limited themselves to disseminating the official reports from our government and the charges made by the residents of that sector. What can be done or what are the adequate ways to resolve these problems?

[Answer] Well, I can tell you what the remedy and the solution are. The best solution is for the governments to implement their own mechanisms of consultation, investigation, communication and dialogue, which are the peaceful ways of solving any problem as serious as it may be.

[Question] What can you tell us about the Nicaraguan flagship San Albino which was captured in our national territory following a confrontation between Nicaraguans and Hondurans?

[Answer] Regarding the ship which you said is called San Albino, we are already involved in pertinent investigations. However, I am repeating: What can we do? All we can do is conduct the investigations and take the appropriate measures so that if such incidents are true--incidents for which the governments are sometimes not responsible but the people who oppose the Nicaraguan Government are--then the governments must talk and seek a way so that these frictions and incidents won't happen again.

[Question] Since you just arrived from Nicaragua, Mr Ambassador, what did your foreign minister tell you about those persons arrested on the San Aladino [as heard] captured in our territory?

[Answer] This concerns us. [Words indistinct] the foreign minister because it is a personal matter.

[Question] You said that you returned to our territory through Las Manos. How did things look there?

[Answer] The trip was very enjoyable. I went through the Las Manos border post between 0930 and 1100 and it was completely peaceful there. [end recording]

In conclusion, the Nicaraguan ambassador said that he will request an audience with the Honduran foreign secretary to continue an investigation of the latest incidents in the border region.

[Begin recording] I will visit the Foreign Affairs Secretariat to ask the foreign secretary to [words indistinct] the media and there is even an official communique. We'll see what answers we get. [end recording]

BRIEFS

ISRAEL AMBASSADOR--Tegucigalpa, 10 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The office of the Honduran foreign affairs secretary announced today that the Israeli Government has appointed Moshe Dayan, a diplomat who has the same name of the famous Israeli general of the 1967 war, as ambassador to Central America. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1552 GMT 10 Jul 81 PA]

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO ON 'DIRECT LINE' PROGRAM

PA310430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Jul 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto with unidentified announcer--live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Taking advantage of this break granted us by our listeners, I would like to ask the following question.

With the revolutionary measures, especially those announced on 19 July, and with the process of deepening the revolution, have you observed a trend toward the political isolation of Nicaragua due to the blockade that imperialism would like to impose upon us in order to isolate us and to make us easier prey for their counterrevolutionary objectives? Have the number of countries which want to strengthen their links with us increased, or has there been a trend toward isolation or toward a decrease in our links with the world at large?

[D'Escoto] In the past 2 years, that is, following the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, the United States has given evidence of--I would say--three [as heard] different policies regarding Nicaragua.

We could call the first part a policy of tolerance. One that had many different shades, perhaps, but it was followed during the Carter administration after 19 July 1979.

The Reagan administration's first policy toward Nicaragua was aimed at the isolation of Nicaragua. You all heard a lot of talk about the much-publicized Eagleburger mission to Western Europe, that of Mr Cohen to the northern Scandinavian countries, and that of Vernon Walters to Latin America. The United States wanted--through that very controversial white paper which was challenged even by U.S. papers such as the Washington POST--to achieve this isolation of Nicaragua you referred to. However, I would like to say that immediately after this vast U.S. diplomatic offensive as well as during my most recent trip through Europe and Asia, I have been able to ascertain that these countries are perfectly aware of the motivation of the United States, which wants to isolate Nicaragua, and they have categorically reaffirmed their respect and admiration for our people, our process and our leadership, and their political will to continue maintaining their solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

[Announcer] In spite of the international campaign of the transnational misinformation agencies, which in their cables every day publish reports from the reactionary media of enemy countries--or to phrase it better, of the reactionary media at the service of well-defined class interests--do you think that in spite of all this, father, international sympathy toward Nicaragua continues to increase?

[D'Escoto] I think that this is unquestionable. At a given time, the U.S. government decided to stop trying to isolate Nicaragua in such an open manner, and focused all of its efforts on an internal destabilization campaign. They have managed to detect, within our country, which social groups are the least inclined to collaborate with the process because of ideological reasons or because of social class, and have tried to influence them and to encourage them to resist the revolutionary process. Also during all of this time they have tried, in a more subtle but nonetheless persistent manner, to isolate us from the western democratic countries. But, as I said, this campaign has not had the desired effects; it has not achieved the objectives that the United States desired.

[Question] What can you say about the U.S. senators' position with regard to the problems of the cays, a position which undoubtedly is favorable to the land-grabbing objectives of some Colombian circles?

[D'Escoto] Undoubtedly we are dealing with a problem that is not new to U.S. policy; it is a chronic misinformation of a large sector, or the immense majority of U.S. congressmen, who have to vote on a motion in order to pass a bill or to ratify a treaty.

In the case, for example, of the ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty, when we sent a note to Cyrus Vance in which we said that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction would consider the ratification of the treaty as an act of hostility against our people, the reply was that they did not understand why we were offended when in fact they were withdrawing a claim over a territory. We answered that if the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty was only the withdrawal of a claim, evidently we had nothing to objec. to, but we pointed out that the treaty was not just the withdrawal of a claim, which in addition had absolutely no foundation. The United States argued that based on the Guano Law of 1856, the cays were its property. Now they realize that they cannot claim ownership based on the Guano Law and now it decides to turn the cays over to Colombia, thus withdrawing their claims before Colombia and granting some rights to Colombia; no, pardon me, receiving in exchange for withdrawing its claim before Colombia, some rights for the United States. The United States insists that in no way does this imply that it was trying to be involved in the problem of who was owner of the cays.

Nevertheless, I want to tell you something perhaps you do not know and which is included in a document we recently submitted to the U.S. Congress and which says: President Nixon in a 9 January 1973 letter explaining the reason for signing the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa treaty, which was signed in September 1972, says, I quote: the treaty negotiation signed in September last year--that is the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty signed with Colombia in September 1972--was carried out to comply with Colombia's wish to improve its claim of sovereignty. This as why Colombia wanted the United States to sign the treaty.

President Nixon continued, saying that the main interest of the United States is protecting the fishing rights in the zone for U.S. citizens and ships. The adequate maintenance of the navigational aids installed in those reefs is another interest of the United States.

And here ends the quote of this very revealing letter of President Nixon dated 9 January 1973, which shows that what the United States is doing is once again giving Colombia part of the sovereign territory of Nicaragua in exchange for something that Colombia is willing to give the United States. That is why in fulfillment of that sacred obligation to defend the territorial integrity of our fatherland we have opposed the ratification of that treaty and we will continued to oppose this regardless of whether or not the treaty is ratified by the United States.

AMBASSADOR CRUZ TO RETURN TO U.S. 2 AUGUST

PA310026 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The Office of Information and Press of the Foreign Ministry has confirmed to one of our newsmen that Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambasador to the United States, will meet with Managua newsmen tomorrow before departing for Washington. The meeting will be held at 1600 at the Conference Room of the Foreign Ministry. The Nicaraguan diplomat is willing to answer all questions from the newsmen.

It was also learned that Cruz will return to Washington on Sunday because he will attend the event in which the miraculous image of Santo Domingo will be brought to Managua.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REVIEWS HONDURAN ATTACKS

PA301410 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Defense Ministry today released a detailed report on the attack perpetrated by Honduran Army troops against a group of Nicaraguan Border Guards. It also made reference to the boat San Albino, which is being illegally held by Honduran authorities. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has made efforts to obtain the return of the San Albino.

[Begin recording--spokesman not identified] We have received information from both the Nicaraguan Navy and the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [INPESCA] about the (?seizure) of the boat. In this connection, we have taken steps through our embassy in Tegucigalpa to send an official note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry asking for information and also asking that they give us the reason for taking the boat to the Honduran port of [words indistinct].

We have also contacted an Honduran body (?handling) natural resources, which apparently is directly involved in the demand for an $8,000 fine to determine [words indistinct]. We have been working for 2 days on the San Albino matter.

We have asked the Foreign Ministry for official information, because we have not received any official reports yet, so that we can also give an official reply through the natural resources organizations, define the situation and continue our efforts.

[Question] What about the crew?

[Answer] We understand that the crew is under arrest. In our request to the Foreign Ministry we are asking for specific information on the status of the crew.

[Question] [Words indistinct].

[Answer] The foreign ministers meeting held on 23 July was headed by Ramon Meza for Nicaragua [words indistinct]. What we can say is that there is no set date for the meeting. However, the Honduran Foreign Ministry gave its word that it would be in constant contact in order to hold the foreign ministers' meeting as soon as possible. [end recording]

On the same day that the Nicaraguan Border Patrol was attacked, 15 Nicaraguan boats were kidnapped by an Honduran pirate ship as the climax of a series of attacks on Nicaragua.

[Begin recording--spokesman not identified] We have been in contact with the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which in turn contacted the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras. It is striving to obtain the release of the motor vessel San Albino and the latest report received from the Foreign Ministry is that the crew may be released at any moment [words indistinct].

[Question] If the San Albino is not returned, will the crew be returned?

[Answer] The latest report we received from the Foreign Ministry is that the crew may be returned at any moment. That is, based on the talks they have had with the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras. Our main concern is that the crew [words indistinct] since the incident of the San Albino is very serious.

[Question] Could you inform us of the latest violation of our waters, in the Atlantic or the Pacific?

[Answer] We have certain information on vessels detained during the present year, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. I shall read the information we have: The Domingo Cuart has taken to San Andres and has not been returned, the [words indistinct] was stolen and sold on the way to Honduras, the Maria Gloria is allegedly in Colombia, but this report is not confirmed. In the Pacific there is the case of the Maria los Angeles and the Commandante (James). The San Albino is the latest ship seized.

The three ships hijacked by Honduran Coast Guard [words indistinct] kidnapped by Salvadoran Coast Guard vessels. The latest incident on the Atlantic coast is that a Honduran pirate ship approached a lobster boat and took five boats with their crew and equipment. The cost of the boats and equipment is $45,000.

D'Escoto Sends Protest

PA301525 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman has sent a note to Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra denouncing the provocations against our country by the Honduran Army and gangs of armed Somozist guards who operate in Honduras. He included a list of the attacks and provocations which have occurred since 15 July at different places on the border between the two countries.

D'Escoto pointed out that the Nicaraguan Government has observed a lack of interest in the Honduran authorities in preventing the constant aggressions against our country. Nevertheless, Nicaragua reaffirms once more its interest in maintaining peace and quiet on the border area and that Commander Javier Pichardo [chief of special forces on the Sandinist People's Army general staff] has tried to establish communications with Honduran military authorities to discuss these problems, but that his efforts have not met a positive response.

Meanwhile, international news dispatches reported that Honduras will protest at the OAS what it considers Sandinist aggressions. The Nicaraguan Government has repeatedly submitted proof to demonstrate that the armed harassments against the Sandinist Army border guards originate in Honduras. The dispatch from Honduras states textually:

The Honduran Government will lodge a formal protest at the OAS against attacks perpetrated by Sandinist troops against different Honduran towns, it was reported at the Honduran Foreign Secretariat at noon. In a statement to the press, [foreign secretary] Elvir Sierra said that the Foreign Secretariat will lodge the protest at the OAS to condemn the incidents, describing the Sandinist army as the aggressor. Elvir Sierra said that, in trying to solve any problem which could spark a deplorable conflict, his government has proposed another meeting of the two countries' defense ministers to discuss the seriousness of the latest armed incidents in the border area.

STATE COUNCIL BACKS SUPREME SOVIET PEACE CALL

PA302143 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Statement issued by Nicaraguan State Council; dated July 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The State Council of Nicaragua has learned of the appeal issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the legislatures and peoples of the world at its fifth session on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the fascist German invasion of the Soviet territory. The State Council is happy to receive the call issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet because it stresses the responsibility of legislatures and peoples in the efforts to defend world peace and security.

The foreign policy of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is a policy of nonalignment, peace and solidarity with the peoples who struggle for social progress and world peace. Nicaragua is firmly loyal to the principles established in the Lusaka declaration of the nonaligned countries which consider wars among states to be anachronistic and a crime against humanity. Nonalignment does not mean neutrality or indifference in the face of the serious problems and conflicts that affect international security and threaten world peace. On the contrary, it demands an active participation in the struggle to resolve the causes of international tension, to reduce the arms race and to eliminate the great threat hanging over mankind: annihilation through a nuclear holocaust.

The imperialist threats against world security have increased and worsened. Imperialism is determined to change in its favor the world balance of forces. It has cast the world into a new and frightening phase of the arms race. It attacks the achievements in detente which were obtained in the 1970's. It sabotages the negotiations for the limitation of nuclear arms. It fans the conflicts existing in various parts of the world at the same time that it creates new spots of world tension. Since the end of World War II, the world has never been so threatened by the outbreak of an armed confrontation which, if it were to occur, would have unpredictable and disastrous consequences for all mankind due to the terrifying destructive power of thermonuclear weapons.

The Nicaraguan State Council enthusiastically greets the peace initiative of the USSR Supreme Soviet contained in its call to the legislatures and peoples of the world on the occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the fascist aggression, and it urges the legislatures and peoples of all countries to join efforts in the unpostponable objective of achieving a secure, peaceful and progressive life for mankind.

Managua, free Nicaragua, July 1981, year of defense and production.

Board of Directors of the Nicaraguan State Council. Carlos Nunez Tellez, president, Rafael Solis Cerda, secretary.

ARCE PRAISES STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN CUBA

PA271700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce said Saturday that the high quality of the work carried out by Nicaraguan scholars in Cuba makes the Sandinist revolution deserving of Cuba's unconditional solidarity.

At the first meeting of parents of students in Cuba, which was dedicated to Commander Julio Buitrago and was held in this capital to salute the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and the 2d anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution, the Sandinist leader stressed the Nicaraguan youths' high promotion rate on the Isle of Youth.

A contingent of 1,200 students, who since August 1979 have been receiving technical training at El Campo, (Esbec), Carlos Fonseca and Cuban-Nicaraguan friendship basic schools, has been vacationing here since 11 July.

SANDINIST OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HAVANA MEETING

PA291515 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Pedro Martinez Pides interview with Luis Rocha, executive secretary of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, Managua; no date given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Rocha, you are one of the intellectuals of Our America, who have been invited to participate in the meeting in Havana of intellectuals for the sovereignty of Our America, which will be attended by approximately 200 intellectuals. I would like to know your opinion about the importance of this meeting at this political moment in America.

[Answer] Pedro, I will give you not only my personal opinion, but also that of many of the Nicaraguan intellectuals who will go to this meeting. Among the Nicaraguan intellectuals who will go are Lisandro Chavez Alfaro, Jose Coronel (Urtecho) and Fernando Silva.

We all agree that this meeting will be of great importance to reaffirm the goals of sovereignty and self-determination to which all Latin American nations are entitled. U.S. imperialism, especially since Reagan reached power, is continuously and in an ever more dangerous way acting up against these goals. This is applicable to the Latin American region, but more so, and for better reasons, to us in Nicaragua, because we have a revolution that is being initiated. We are a country that faces the greater threats. Efforts are being made to prevent this type of sovereignty. For this reason we accord this meeting the greatest importance.

I hope that all the writers from Latin America who go to the Havana meeting return convinced of the importance of the solidarity and dedication of all writers to remain alert and to struggle by all means so that the countries who have gained self-determination and sovereignty may keep them and those who have not achieved them may do so.

MINISTER'S VISIT ANTICIPATED, FRENCH POLICY HAILED

PA291700 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Commentary: "The Forthcoming Visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, a Visit Which Honors and Encourages Us"]

[Text] The world's democratic and progressive forceswere right in labeling as the victory of hope the French people's electoral victory, which with the defeat of Giscard d'Estaing put an end to several decades of negative government results by the French right.

The victory of French Social Democracy with the success of the presidential candidacy of Francois Mitterrand was not only a blow against reaction in France, but also against reactionary policy in the international field and principally against the aggressive, international blackmail and terrorist policy with which the new U.S. administration began its term at the beginning of this year.

This hopeful prospect of the beginning of a new stage in the world's political panorama is being crystallized by the consistent implementation of the foreign policy then announced by President-Elect Francois Mitterrand, to transform the country's traditional diplomacy, especially with regard to the Third World.

With regards to Our America and especially the Central American and Caribbean area, the Socialist Party and its president, who has always maintained a policy of denouncing strong-arm regimes and supporting liberation movements, is now being translated, from office, into firmer and more overt support of the peoples' struggles.

President Mitterrand's serious reservations over the Reagan administration's policy in Central America and his opinion that the nations of the area want to eliminate the oligarchies which, supported by bloody dictatorships, exploit them and trample them under insensate conditions, went further when he said in June that the Central American guerrillas are not the result of communist subversion but of a refusal to continue tolerating misery and humiliation. Thereby the French president for the first time publicly assumed a position contrary to that of the U.S. Government, as the pro-Socialist Paris daily LE MATIN said.

It is evident that France's foreign policy advocates a victory for social progress in our America and the fact that its program contains a specific section for Latin America, supports that purpose.

Nevertheless, the actions of the French Socialist Government's policy in our area are the strongest guarantee of that policy. Just a few hours ago Antoinne (Blanca), leader of the French Socialist Party, affirmed at a meeting of the Socialist International in Grenada that French socialism will not permit any aggressive action, economic blockade or discrimination against Cuba.

This, together with the imminent visit of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Honduras--the first by such a high-ranking French Government official to Central America--constitutes a demonstration of the importance which the new French Government attaches to our region, especially when the visit to our country comes at a time when the United States is increasing its pressure against our fatherland and the revolutionary gains of the Nicaragua people and when the United States is shamelessly preparing groups of mercenaries and genocides with the intention of military aggression against Nicaragua.

The French foreign minister's visit to Nicaragua as a representative of a government which does not disguise its sympathy for our revolutionary process, will be further evidence of solidarity with Nicaragua. Therefore, this visit which encourages and honors us has been received with pleasure by the people of Sandino, and we are certain that in addition to strengthening the bonds of friendship, fraternity and solidarity between our two peoples, it will mark a new stage in the relations between our governments, which unquestionably will have a positive effect on the irreversible advance of our popular Sandinist revolution.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES CHARGED IN LEON COURT

PA291705 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Charges have been filed against four arrested persons because it has been demonstrated that they have participated in counterrevolutionary actions. Roger Cuadra Marenco, Leon's district atterney, filed the charges yesterday.

The accused are: Raul Zamora Lobo, a mechanic who collaborated with the so-called Anticommunist Forces of Leon and the self-styled People's Anticommunist Organization; Mariano Octavio Rios; Angel Tomas Rueda Mendoza; and Santiago Javier Rueda Mendoza.

According to reports, the bands in the west were organized in May of this year.

The state security body presented Raul Zamora Mendoza on Monday. The Rueda Mendoza's have been identified as farmers from the Telica region. Many of the arms exhibited by state security were seized from the accused, who have been brought before the first Leon district court of justice.

PCD DENIES LINKS WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA300416 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Communique issued by the Democratic Conservative Party, PCD; no date specified--read by announcer]

[Text] The PCD energetically protests the report published on the front page of the newspaper BARRICADA on 28 July 1981 under the headline: Plans of the Counterrevolution Are Uncovered and Destroyed. In its fourth paragraph, the report states: At the same time, the international links that they have in Honduras and other Latin American countries and the suspicious coincidence that the rightist PSD [Social Democratic Party] and PCD are used as a cover by the counterrevolutionaries were shown.

The PCD is an advocate of civil governments and in view of this position it has criticized the deviations from the nonfulfillment of the government program because it firmly believes that the civilized method of elections is the only one that can restore peace, calm and harmony to the Nicaraguan family.

At the same time, it condemns the malicious slanders about its alleged international connections that only exist in the mind of the newsman who wrote the report. For any action taken against its members, the PCD will hold responsible whoever is recklessly trying to involve the party in actions which violate the party's principles.

We clarify that we are a self-supporting party and that the only money we receive comes from party member donations.

The PCD has issued a number of public documents stating its position. It is trying to channel the revolutionary process through the path of democracy for which the Nicaraguan people bravely fought.

The PCD does not have international relations with any political party or group. Therefore, the report published in BARRICADA is totally groundless.

We express to the Nicaraguan people and the world our democratic and antimilitarist position.

[Signed] Jose Castillo Cejo, press secretary of the PCD.

MISKITO LEADERS DENY ALLEGED INVASION PLANS

PA291330 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Two leaders of the MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama, Sandinist Unity] have said it is not true that a council of tribal elders is waiting in Honduras for the proper time to order an armed invasion of Nicaragua.

(Hazel Lau) and (Brooklyn Rivera) asserted that the council of elders exists only as something they planned to put into effect this year, but which has not yet been put into effect.

The two leaders also said that small groups of Miskitos are receiving military training at two camps of Honduran guards near the towns of Puerto Lempira and (Rusrus) in Gracia a Dios Department.

MISURASATA Denounces U.S.

PA292204 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] The Atlantic Coast organization called Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [MISURASATA] has accused the U.S. Government of barefacedly manipulating the situation of the Indian refugees in Honduras to promote armed intervention in Nicaragua.

In a communique issued today, Indian leaders (Rufin) Rivera, Hazel Lau, Marcos (Dofin) and Delano Martin explain to the Nicaraguan people their position regarding a news conference held recently by Steadman Fagoth Muller, their former representative at the State Council. MISURASATA directly accuses the Washington government of manipulating the present situation to promote its destabilization plans. The organization appeals to all government and international bodies caring for Indians to repudiate Fagoth's stance. It also urges them to support the demands of the Miskito population as part of the revolutionary process.

FEGANIC, OTHER GROUPS COMMENT ON AGRARIAN REFORM

PA280203 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1621 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Federation of Cattlemen's Associations, FEGANIC, yesterday issued a communique on the statement by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in which it enthusiastically approves of the government's 5-year financing plan for cattlemen's development plans. FEGANIC says in its communique that it hopes that all Nicaraguan cattlemen, without distinction, are included in the plan.

In its communique, FEGANIC also expresses its enthusiasm for the agrarian reform which all sectors consider to be a just law and a real benefit for the Nicaraguan peasant. However, FEGANIC points out that after studying the agrarian reform bill submitted to the State Council, it found out that it has definite flaws and that some of its concepts and the way it is to be implemented make it appear that it is aimed at abolishing the concept of private property. The law does not affect any of the people's property controlled by the National Institute of Agrarian Reform, INRA, it does not actually give the peasants the property and it provides no solution for the cattlemen's situation which has been seriously affected by a lack of financing.

Agrarian Reform Deeds

PA291415 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Interview with Domingo Gomez, representative of the Agricultural Workers Association to the State Council; no date or place given--recorded]

[Text] [Gomez] We consider that property deeds and agrarian reform deeds really guarantee land ownership to peasants. As we all know, peasants were traditionally deprived of their land by the large landowners, the bourgeoisie. And now, these agrarian reform deeds are permanent property titles; they guarantee this property to the companeros.

From a legal viewpoint, we consider that the deeds constitute [as heard] the peasants' ownership of the property even though the reactionaries may try to manipulate them, treating them in the way they have been treated traditionally. The bourgeoisie applied this treatment, and although the peasants had land titles they were stripped of the land. However, this title is going to be the rural workers' guarantee of land ownership and the right to permanently enjoy this land.

Also, we consider that the agrarian reform title fills the demand of field workers, that is, the land is going to be delivered to them through this agrarian reform deed, which is the peasants' guarantee of their land ownership.

[Question] Can the peasants transfer this land to their descendents?

[Answer] We also consider that the same law guarantees and establishes that this land may be bequeathed to descendents. It is a right that is part of the law. There is no problem. All peasants may bequeath their property, because they have an agrarian reform deed.

Agrarian Courts Explained

PA290300 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] The agrarian courts will be the last resort of appeal for those people affected by the Agrarian Reform Law. Wilberto Lara, responsible for production of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG], has said that the agrarian reform courts will be the last resort for those people who want to appeal decisions based on the Agrarian Reform Law. So far it is not known if there will be just one agrarian court in the country or if there will be several courts. The government junta has to make this decision.

Lara said that these courts will begin to function as soon as the peasants begin to file their demands for land. The regulations for these courts have yet to be drawn up. Here is Companero Lara of the UNAG leadership explaining the functions of the agrarian reform courts.

[Begin recording] The decision of the agricultural minister, in this case, Minister Jaime Wheelock, can be appealed at the agrarian court. According to the law, the agrarian court has 30 days to issue a final ruling in favor or against those making the appeal. Through this court, we small and medium producers will have the opportunity to see the true application of justice in the expropriation of the lands which will be distributed by the revolutionary government to the small and medium producers.

[Question] How and where are these courts going to function?

[Answer] The law states that the agrarian courts are to be established and that the Government of National Reconstruction junta is to appoint the members of the courts. Throughout our efforts in the demand for land, which have culminated with the announcements on 19 July and today's discussion of the Agrarian Reform Law in the State Council, we have proposed that since we are a serious organization we should participate in the selections for the agrarian court. The Government of National Reconstruction junta is the one which will regulate its functioning. If there is going to be a national agrarian court, we should participate in selecting its officials and if there are going to be regional courts, we should also participate in selecting their officials because our sector, the small and medium producers, is substantial and we must participate anywhere that decisions affecting our interests are being made. [end recording]

MINISTER CITES FLAWS IN PROPERTY SEIZURE LAW

PA301501 Managua Radio Corporacion in spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy Reyes considers the law on appropriating abandoned properties to be technically flawed because a series of contradictions were not considered. The official believes that it was necessary to legislate the matter, but that a series of strictly technical and legal contradictions were overlooked.

Godoy Reyes added that the law also clashes with commitments made by our government, including the San Jose Pact. He said that Article 8 is a big mistake because it provides for the application of appropriations to persons who left the country before 19 July, that is, more than 2 years ago. People left the country for different reasons. Some obtained jobs abroad, other left because they were afraid of the situation 2 years ago. Many owners of small and medium-sized establishments decided to go abroad to wait for a climate of stability.

USEFULNESS OF NATIONAL FORUM QUESTIONED BY ALL

PA290445 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Still disgusted becasue the very important laws announced on 19 July were announced directly to the people, the rightist parties have not yet decided if they will continue participating in the national forum.

Although the rightist parties participating in the national forum say they agree with the decrees announced on 19 July which benefit our people, the truth is that deep down, the social sectors they represent are not content. This is deduced from the statement of Rodrigo Solorzano, representative of the Social Democratic Party at the forum who commented on these decrees in an interview as follows:

[Begin recording] [Solorzano] We can make several observations in this regard. Generally speaking, we agree with the agrarian reform because it favors the people and gives the peasants the means to produce, to work. In this, there is no conflict with the intentions of the government. But what is fundamental is that we are under the impression that the effects, the very result of the forum are being questioned. Exactly what is the meaning of the manner in which the Sandinist National Liberation Front, through its national leadership, announced the decrees on 19 July?

Without delving into the exact significance of the decrees--because as I said, we agree with some aspects and disagree with others--aside from their being good or bad for our purposes, we protest the fact that they were announced, and in cases issued, in this direct manner.

[Question] Apparently, even though you may agree with the measures announced by the government, there is a certain sector especially businessmen, which is not very happy.

[Answer] Obviously, of the 11 decrees, 9 of them are of a specifically economic nature and they affect the businessman directly. We view this as something obvious, the fact that it is businessman who feel most affected by the decrees and are more restless because of the decrees. [end recording]

Companero Edgard Macias, delegate of the people's Social Christian Party at the forum, replied to Solorzano's comments as follows:

[Begin recording] We believe an essential point that was brought up when the Forum began is being forgotten. It is that there was going to be a stop to the systematic questioning of the revolution's institutions. To this effect, the national government junta, the State Council, are the instruments through which the decrees announced on 19 July have been approved. We understand that the Forum is to discuss problems and find concurrences and, in order to demonstrate that there was some agreement already, the first 19 were signed. But this does not mean that the nation's government organizations have to consult the members of the Forum, the representatives of political parties, regarding the laws they are going to announce, are going to approve, and even less that these laws must respond in detail to the proposals made at the Forum. This would be equivalent to a small coup d'etat against our authorities. If they have to follow everything the Forum outlines or agrees to in its concurrences, we think this would substitute, to a certain degree, the specific functions already accepted by the Nicaraguan people and such important organizations as our junta of national reconstruction and our State Council. [end recording]

Opposition Cannot Decide

PA300259 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Interview with Jose Davila, secretary of international relations of the Social Christian Party and chairman of the coordinating committee of the opposition sectors in the National Forum on 29 July by newsman Orion Elfilio Pastora; place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Davila] Yesterday, we members of the democratic sectors met to discuss making known to the Nicaraguan people our position on the national forum. We were going to issue a document and were going to hold a news conference. However, we did not reach any agreement on the document and the news conference. This was basically due to the existence in the democratic sectors of two opinions on the National Forum.

Some organizations believe that the Sandinist front has already negated the Forum because it has not kept its promises and because it has already scoffed at the Forum and the organizations and therefore it makes no sense to continue in the National Forum.

Another opinion is that the National Forum can still be rescued, that it is still useful, and that since we are civic organizations, we have the obligation to try to make it valid [words indistinct] to find solutions to all our problems.

Since these positions were so (?far apart), we reached the conclusion that we were not going to issue a specific and definite position on the National Forum because we believe that we must reach a consensus. We believe that we must reach a unanimous decision and we were unable to achieve this. [Words indistinct] our unity is above all. This is what the Nicaraguan people want.

The Nicaraguan people should know that the democratic sectors, the political parties and the independent union federations which want a democratic and pluralistic society in Nicaragua, will always be united at any price. That is why we sometimes have to defer decisions on positions in order to maintain unity which is something that we greatly desire. Most of the Nicaraguan people also understand the need for this unity. Just as we do, the Nicaraguan people want a democracy for Nicaragua.

[Question] We have learned that there was a meeting last week among the Sandinist front, the parties of the [words indistinct] and the independent sectors of the country. What were the results of this meeting?

[Answer] I believe that we democratic parties should not do anything behind the backs of the people. On Thursday in a private meeting of the Forum--it was private because this is what its regulations stipulate--we expressed to the delegation of the Sandinist front and its parties our concern over the violation of the points of concurrences by the Sandinist front when it announced decrees without having consulted the organizations of the National Forum. We asked them what was the sense of the Forum if it wasn't even used for consultations. Both delegations reached the agreement that the texts of the decrees and measures announced by commander Daniel Ortega were going to be sent to us on Friday or Saturday. The problem is that not only weren't they sent to us, but they were instead published in the Gazette and are already in force. This has increased our concern about the usefulness of the National Forum. We have clearly told our people since we began participating in the Forum that we were aware that the Sandinist front has the reputation of not keeping its commitments. We are now facing such a situation. On the one hand, we want to continue the discussion of the national problems but on the other hand, the Sandinist front is failing in this regard. However, the Nicaraguan people can be sure that we will always make known all that has been discussed. They mocked us in the previous meeting so, we had to make this known. However, our [words indistinct] seeking a solution to the problems of our people.

FPR Won't Break Up Forum

PA310153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, has reaffirmed through a communique that the political organizations which make up this front have repeatedly expressed their unbreakable commitment and responsibility for the Nicaraguan people by promoting national unity.

Based on political pluralism, they stated at the National Forum that the organizations that make up this front will not be the ones that will take the first step to break up this debate. The front also denounced the reactionary maneuvers of the rightist parties to boycott the National Forum, thus reflecting their antipatriotic, anti-nationalistic and antiunity positions.

In conclusion, the FPR urged the workers, peasants, students, technicians, conscientious professionals and patriotic businessmen to continue in their struggle for national unity, a necessary condition for the reconstruction of the fatherland.

National Forum Postponed

PA310132 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Report by Orion Elfirio Pastora]

[Text] We report to the listeners of Radio Corporacion that the meeting of the leftist parties and the democratic sectors grouped in the democratic coordinating committee was not held today. A meeting between these sectors had been scheduled to continue to discuss the National Forum. The democratic political parties argued that today's meeting should be postponed until next week when the leftist and independent political parties will once again be holding talks.

According to Gustavo Tablada, deputy secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and coordinator of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, the democratic independent parties which don't agree with the leadership of the revolutionary process said that the Santo Domingo religious festivities seriously hindered the political activity of the National Forum. The National Forum won't be held until next week, and the usual Thursday meeting will also be held next week, Gustavo Tablada told this newsman.

LABOR OFFICIAL WARNS WORKERS OCCUPYING LABORATORY

PA291535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 MGT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Deputy Labor Minister Edgard Macias has said that harsh steps will be taken against those who do not abide by the law and try to sow anarchy in working centers. Macias reiterated today the contents of a communique pointing out to workers their obligation to safeguard the sound operation of enterprises and most particularly to comply with labor laws, not creating anarchy in their working centers.

The deputy labor minister referred to a conflict at (Lanka) Laboratories, which yesterday was turned over [to its management] by workers who had seized it to protest the allegedly high salary earned by its manager. According to the workers, he earns a salary of 16,000 cordobas. A new conflict arose unexpectedly today, however, when the workers seized the laboratory installations again.

Concerning this problem, Macias said that this action only hinders and delays production. He added that the workers are mistaken about the salary because, besides performing his management functions, the manager is a highly specialized and qualified technician who does the work of three experts. The manager holds three doctor's degrees as laboratory technician and is also a man with a high revolutionary sense who has stayed in the country to help the revolution. In addition, this is a private enterprise and the state therefore cannot intervene to regulate salaries. This is particularly the case with salaries of persons as qualified as this manager.

An inspector will be sent to notify the workers that they must vacate the premises as soon as possible or face enforcement of the measures listed in the communique, Macias said.

GOVERNMENT TO OPEN ANTI-DENGUE CAMPAIGN 1 AUGUST

PA291720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Efficient coordination by government institutions and mass organizations can protect Nicaragua from the damaging effects of dengue. On 1 August thousands of Health Brigade members will begin a campaign to eliminate centers of infection and breeding places for the carrier of the bengue virus, whose scientific name is Aedes aegypti.

The National Emergency Committee created by the government junta to fight dengue will depend on the cooperation of all government institutions and of the people--through their mass organizations--taking advantage of the experience gained in the people's health campaigns started at the beginning of this year.

This means that unions, education centers, Sandinist Defense Committees, cooperatives, parents' centers and any social entity can immediately adopt urgent measures to burn garbage, eliminate stagnant ponds, disinfect bathrooms and burn old tires in which the mosquitos which transmit this disease breed. The presence of the carrier mosquito in Central America has already been established by the Pan American Health Organization.

At the same time, the Interior Ministry instructs all police units and border posts to make intensive searches of potential foreign agents which could bring the dengue virus into our country. At a news conference held this morning, Companero Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that the purpose is not to cause alarm or unjustified fear, but to promote an organized and systematic mobilization of all Nicaraguans to avoid becoming an easy target of this virus, which has already affected other countries in the area.

An opportune and efficient mobilization could not only eliminate every vestige of the dengue virus in Nicaragua, but prevent the development of other infectious diseases, while at the same time using our people in the spirit of discipline and social solidarity as effective tools against dangers of this nature.

PARTIAL PROTECTIVE BAN IMPOSED ON FOOD IMPORTS

PA282021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Exercising its powers, the Domestic Trade Ministry informs all merchants and importers of perishable goods that, in order to protect domestic production, the borders have been closed to imports of onions and cabbage effective 1 August and until further notice from this ministry.

Proper notice will be given once authority is granted to reopen the border to these foods.

BRIEFS

MEAT EXPORTS--Meat exports during the first 6 months of this year amounted to almost 14 million pounds, which brought in more than $15 million in revenues, the Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Ministry has announced. During the same period in 1980, exports--mostly to the United States--amounted to 27 million and generated almost $37 million in currency. This year's lower figures are due to reduced production as a result of the indiscriminate slaughter and smuggling carried out during the liberation war by former national guardsmen who fled to neighboring countries. Following the Sandinist victory, cattle rustling, mostly by counterrevolutionary bands operating from Honduras, also began to take place. For almost 2 years now, the United States has maintained an unrestricted quota for importing meat from Nicaragua and other countries, but the Government of National Reconstruction is making efforts to sell in other Latin American and European markets in order to increase its revenues. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 81 PA]

BANK SUPERINTENDENCY ELIMINATED--The government junta recently issued a decree by which the General Bank Superintendency legally disappears. Its budget, personnel and functions have passed to the Comptrollership General, increasing the power of the comptrollership to watch over the good use of the people's money. The comptrollership will control and watch over management of funds in such institutions as the National Financial System, Central Bank and Financial Corporation. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 81 PA]

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION OPENS--The Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries [Asociacion Nicaraguense de Amistad con los Paises Socialists--ANAPS] will inaugurate its headquarters at 1400 on 25 July. The ANAPS supreme council is headed by Rene Nunez, secretary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate. Other council members are Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, Socorro Galan, chairman of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, and some leaders of mass organizations. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Jul 81 PA] The headquarters of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, ANAPS, opened on 25 July with an exhibit in honor of the 28th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks in Cuba. The opening was attneded by Rene Nunez, head of ANAPS, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce and leaders of mass organizations. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Jul 81 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO TOURS HOLGUIN, LAS TUNAS PROVINCES

FL291343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has toured various places of economic and social interest in Las Tunas and Holguin Provinces. Accompanying Fidel on the tour were Commanders of the Sandinist Revolution Humberto Ortega and Victor Tirado, composer (Mickey Teodrakis) and U.S. scientist George Wald, Nobel Prize winner.

PRESIDENT CASTRO ATTENDS HAVANA CITY RECITAL

FL301111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended a performance at Havana's Cathedral Plaza of a people's oratorio titled General Song with music by (Mickey Teodorakis), based on a Pablo Neruda poem of the same title. At the most appropriate stage, which was selected by the talented composer, the verses were recited by (Maria Farandur) and (Peto Sanbandis), accompanied by a 150-voice chorus. The poem was read by Roberto Blanco and the musical interpretation by (Lackis Kapnesis), a virtuoso of the bouzouki, a Greek instrument.

Also present at the magnificent performance were PCC Politburo members Armando Hart, minister of culture; and Julio Camacho Aguilera, first party secretary in Havana City Province; as well as PCC Central Committee members Oscar Fernandez Mell, Manuel Pineiro and Nicolas Guillen.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP RECEIVES VISITING USSR OFFICIALS

FL301835 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, yesterday afternoon received a delegation from the USSR led by Nikolay Shmakov, deputy minister of the medical industry of the USSR and a member of the Board of Directors of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society; and Ivan Bodyul, a hero of socialist work and deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet. Subsequently, the delegation, which was invited by the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, ICAP, met with a large group of Cuban alumni of secondary and higher education centers in the USSR to mark the establishment of an alumni section of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association.

MOZAMBICAN MINISTER VISITS BREEDING CENTER

FL310058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation from the brother nation of Mozambique headed by Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, member of the Frelimo Permanent Political Committee and minister of the interior, has visited the Valle de Picadura genetic breeding center and extensively toured its installations in the company of the center's director, Ramon Castro, and Col (Arsenio Praeno Villanueva). The illustrious visitor was briefed in detail about the area's livestock development since the center's foundation to date.

Afterwards, the delegation went to the Victoria de Vietnam community and visited the comfortable houses the center has built for its workers. The delegation then went to a vantage point overlooking the Elena Valley and listened to anecdotes about the men and women who helped to build the center with volunteer work. For his part, the Mozambican minister said he was very happy to know that places like Valle de Picadura are a good example of what a revolutionary country can achieve.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER PLACES COUNTRY ON 'WAR FOOTING'

PA310115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] St Georges, 30 Jul (AFP)--Grenada was placed today on a "war footing" and "ready to reject an eventual invasion of foreign mercenaries," by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Bishop gave a speech aired over the government station, Radio Free Grenada, at an event to swear in his new cabinet which was reshuffled "especially to achieve greater government efficiency in view of the emergency that is facing our revolution," Bishop said.

A few days ago, Bishop accused the CIA of having prepared a subversive plan in this English-speaking Caribbean island.

According to Bishop, the first plan of the antigovernment plot was supported by the VOICE OF GRENADA, an independent weekly, that was closed by the government over a month ago before its second issue was published.

FURTHER DETAILS ON GOVERNMENT CABINET RESHUFFLE

FL302235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 30 Jul (CANA)--The following is the new enlarged Grenada cabinet announced last night. Prime minister and minister of information, health, defense and the interior--Maurice Bishop.

Deputy prime minister and minister of finance, trade, industry and planning--Bernard Coard. Attorney General and minister of legal affairs and agro-industries--Kendrick Radix. Minister of tourism and foreign affairs--Unison Whiteman. Minister of communications, works and labor--Hudson Austin. Minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries, cooperatives and rural development--George Louison. Minister of education, youth and social affairs--Jacqueline Creft. Minister of national mobilization--Belwyn Strachan. Minister of housing--Norris Bain.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

FL280239 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Government and the People's Republic of Mozambique have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The establishment of relations between the two countries took place (?this morning) in New York through the joint signing of an official communique. Signing in behalf of Grenada was this country's ambassador to the United Nations, Brother Caldwell Taylor, while Ambassador Jose Carlos Lobo signed on behalf of the Government of Mozambique.

The communique pledges mutual respect [words indistinct] sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Grenada is soon to announce the nonresident ambassador to Mozambique, the 30th country with which Grenada has established diplomatic relations since the revolution.

NUTMEG MARKETING FACING SEVERE DIFFICULTIES

FL302320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2304 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 30 Jul (CANA)--The general manager of the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association, Robin Renwick, has said that the association is facing severe marketing problems this year.

Mr Renwick said that the difficulties in marketing have arisen because of the present world-wide economic recession which he said had forced manufacturers in the food industry to cut back on production in manufactured meat production. He explained that some of the food manufacturers who have been purchasing nutmeg and mace from Grenada have reduced their orders for such products by as much as 50 percent.

He noted that the export of Grenada's nutmeg dropped from 6 million pounds in 1978 to just over 3 million pounds during the last year. Mr Renwick said that because of the drop in exports coupled with the stiff competition Grenada faces from Indonesia on the world nutmeg market, this has created severe problems for farmers here. He, however, said that the association was working on an action plan to solve some of the difficulties facing the marketing of Grenada's nutmeg. In this regard, he said that the association was intensifying its efforts to tap new markets in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and South America.

But Mr Renwick conceded that efforts to seek new markets for the export of the island's nutmeg have met with relatively little success.

ST VINCENT

PRIME MINISTER TO LEAD DELEGATION TO ROK, TAIWAN

FL302130 Bridgetown CANA in English 1948 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 30 Jul (CANA)--A high-powered St Vincent Government delegation is expected to leave here early next month on an official visit to the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, it was announced here today.

An official release said the delegation would be led by Prime Minister Milton Cato and includes his deputy, Hudson Tannis, who is also foreign minister, permanent secretary O'Neil Barrow, Agriculture and Trade Minister Vincent Beache and permanent secretary to the prime minister's office James Pompey.

The delegation will be visiting South Korea from 5 to 10 August and Taiwan from 11 to 16 August.

The government release said that the party will avail themselves of the opportunity in both countries to promote private sector investment in the areas of industry, agriculture and fisheries. The opportunity will be taken to examine the levels of intermediate technology available and suitable to the development needs of St Vincent and the Grenadines.

Korea, through its Jamaica-based ambassador, Choe Sang-chin, extended a formal invitation to the government party during his recent visit to St Vincent.

CHILE

AUSTRALIAN MARITIME BOYCOTT OF CARGO ENDS

PY302201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 29 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here today that maritime transportation between Chile and Australia will be resumed in September, since Australian longshoremen have decided to end the boycott against cargo shipments to or from Chile.

The Australian workers had adopted the measure late in 1973 to protest the overthrow by the military of Salvador Allende's leftist government.

The maritime shipping company Kapal Pacifico will ply this route, with a trip every 2 months initially, according to the company's representative in Valparaiso, Chile's main port.

When the boycott started 8 years ago, Chilean-Australian trade had reached $100 million.

It was reported that 1980 trade did not surpass $15 million and that it was carried out through indirect channels.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT GUZMAN ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN MILITARY

FL301126 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0800 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The president of the Dominican Republic, Silvestre Antonio Guzman, has announced a shuffle in the country's military hierarchy. He said the heads of the army and navy will be replaced.

Gen Manuel (Lachaper Ascuero) [presumably Brig Gen Manuel A. Cuervo Gomez] will step in as army chief and Rear Adm Olgo Santana will become head of the navy. It has also been announced that another three generals have retired and the heads of the presidential and palace guards will be replaced.

GUYANA

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES BORDER ISSUE

PA301400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Georgetown, 29 Jul (AFP)--Sandi Garavini, Venezuela's ambassador to Guyana, today told AFP that his country will not use military force to solve its territorial differences with Guyana.

The young Venezuelan diplomat returned yesterday to this capital after being called to Caracas by his government "for routine consultations," he said during a brief interview with AFP in the capital of Guyana.

SURINAME

BADRISSEIN SITAL DESIGNATED NEW MINISTER OF HEALTH

FL281709 Bridgetown CANA in English 1649 GMT 28 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 28 Jul (CANA)--Army Sergeant Major Badrissein Sital will be sworn in tomorrow as Suriname's new minister of health, the Office of the President announced today. Sital was the first chairman of the National Military Council following the February 1980 army coup that overthrew the Henck Arron regime.

URUGUAY

MILITARY REPORTEDLY CANNOT AGREE ON PRESIDENT

FL301550 Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Jul (AFP)--The morning newspaper EL DIA revealed today that marked differences of opinion within the junta of generals have up to the present time blocked the selection of the candidate that the armed forces will present to the Council of the Nationa. The candidate will assume the Uruguayan Presidency on 1 September.

According to the newspaper, different stands were taken during the second round of talks, which lasted for 7 hours, which the generals on the active list held on Wednesday; and it now seems that it will not be easy to come up with uniform criteria during the next few hours.

The meetings to select a candidate to head the next transitory government, which will have a mandate of 3 and 1/2 years, began on Tuesday and in principle should have concluded today.

Thus, the president could be named on Friday by the Council of the Nation, which includes general officers of the armed forces and members of the Council of State.

EL DIA does not discard the possibility that white smoke may be observed today and that events will progress in accordance with the established guidelines.

Notwithstanding, it adds that the concrete fact is that after 17 hours of talks--10 on Tuesday and 7 yesterday--the generals have not been able to come up with a uniform opinion regarding an individual; and it is not known whether the differences are over one person or over whether the next chief of state should be a civilian or a member of the military.

Meanwhile, 115 citizens have been politically rehabilitated within the framework of the opening that has been started by the armed forces with the objective of the institutional normalization that is to be implemened during the transitional government.

The statute of the political parties, which is to be drafted thisyear by political leaders and members of the military, will be the first step in the normalizatio rocess once the rehabilitations have been completed.